THE TIMES

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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVET LA WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER REFORE IN ITS BISTORY, AND IS STEADILT IN-CREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAFERS COMBINED.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE CAR COUPLER BILL.

We made brief reference recently to the Lill before Congress to require all trains of cars crossing interstate lines to have automatic brakes and car-couplers. If the bill becomes a law it will go into effect January 1, 1898.

Besides requiring the cars to have automatic couplers, which will obviate the necessity of trainmen going between ars to make up trains, the bill requires appliances on all trains that will enable the engineer to control the whole train effectively by himself, and without the aid of assistants in the cars.

There is an unmistakable suggestion in the bare statement of this case of lobbles for patents and joint stock companies interested in selling their devices.

It is obvious that these requirements can be complied with by the railroads only at an enormous expense. Conservative judges estimate that they will cost at least \$100,000,000. This money must come out of some one. Who is it to come out of? If the railroads pay it in the first instance they must recoup themselves somewhere. It will be, then, either out of the trainmen who are supposed to be the parties to be benefited by the law, or out of the traveling and freightsending public.

But the substantial and true objection to this proposed act and to all others of its class is that it is a form of paternal government, all manifestations of which should be spurned as soon as shown. The railroads, in this, as in all develop their husiness in this matter as in other matters by the exigencies of cases under the correction of the courts. Where trainmen are injured through the regligence of the railroads, the juries are prompt to award full damages for the infuries, and the size of these drive the railroads as rapidly as the law allows to adopting all such precautions as save trainmen, consistently with all other demands upon the roads.

This is a bill which is a part of the demagogue's stock in trade and should be defeated.

MR. SHERMAN'S IDEA OF JUSTICE. In the discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill, Mr. Sherman in explaining the features of the bill, which is in his charge, stated that there would be \$100,000,000 of capital stock, of which the United States Government would own \$80,000,000, and after providing for the amount due the Government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, \$12,000,000 would be the property of the present stockholders of the canal company.

It will be remembered that these stockholders have spent large sums in obtaining the franchises from Nicaragua and Costa Rica and in preparing for the construction of the work, of which an important part has been actually done.

The United States Government, however, under the terms of the bill is not only to have 80 per cent. of the stock of the canal company, but a complete control of the directory. It had not occurred, however, to any stockholder that his association with the Government would be other than a benefit to him, and it was not supposed to be possible that the worst features of oppression of a minority by the majority would not only be contemplated, but declared to be a part of the Government's "plan of campaign."

"Am I to understand," asked Mr. Brice, Mr. Sherman's colleague from Ohio, "that this grant of \$12,000,000 of stock is a nominal grant made only for the purpose of recognizing a legal right of these stockholders, while the effect is an extinguishment of their property?"

To this and other inquiries, Mr. Sherman, in the course of his speech, declared apparently without any hesitation that the minerity stockholders had not inserted any provisons to protect themselves from the Government, and that the Committee on Foreign Relations did not think their stock was worth anything, but that the Government had no right to confiscate it-

that was about all. Mr. Sherman said: "I say again, that if the Government of the United States shall have the control of this canal, it is not to be presumed that it would levy such tolls as would pay lividends on watered atock or any other tock. The probability is that the Government, dealing with its own property, rould only levy toll enough to pay the apense of carrying on the work, the inserest en the bends and the sinking use."

a of a purpose to piciale a fee

sental principle of equity that has been nade anywhere. It says in terms that the minority stockholders in a canal, or perchance, a railroad, or any other corporation, have no rights which the majority is bound to respect.

Senator Brice himself, and he is supposed to know something of the methods of squeezing out stockholders, never knew any course quite so flagrant as that which Senator Sherman says will be adopted by the United States Government.

What will Nicaragua and Costa Rica have to any about their stock?

We tell Senator Sherman that the Gov ernment is more honest than it seems possible for a Republican politician to believe.

A VALUABLE AND INSTRUCTIVE

We take from the New York Evening Post an interesting and highly instructive article, contributed by M. Paul Beauregard to "Le Monde Economique," upon the Bank of France and its note issues which we print this morning, and which will well repay perusal.

The paper is a distinct and forcible argument in favor of absolute freedom in banking-in favor of the business of banking being left to the regulations which trade and commerce work out instead of to those which finite and shortsighted legislators set up.

It will no doubt surprise many of our readers to learn from this paper that the notes of the Bank of France are a full legal tender all over France for all loans; but it will surprise them still more to learn from it that this is a quality in them for which the Bank of France cares absolutely nothing. So high is its credit all over France that men had rather have its notes than to have coin, and they are therefore at a premium as compared with coin. What a lesson this should teach to those who are eternally seeking to tamper with the natural laws which govern all matters of finance. If they were capable of learning anything, they would learn from it that it is beyond the power of human laws to give a financial value to anything whatever. Value in coin depends upon the intrinsic value of the coin, and value in paper promises to pay coin depends upon the credit of the issuer of the promise. Legislation may embarrass the use of either, but it cannot add a stiver to the value of either. Value is independent of legislation. Commenting upon the fact that by limiting the note issue of the Bank of France to four thousand millions of francs (\$800,000,000), the legislature thereby impairs the Bank's power to be useful to commerce, M. Beauregard pertinently

remarks: "The public, in fact, does not receive from the Bank all the services that it might render. Limiting its chief function to supply notes to take the place of gold and silver in the circulation, the Bank does not furnish to industry and to commerce the resources in the form of credit that they would find in an issuing establishment which should apply itself largely to discount and advances of all kinds. It is, however, the inevitable effect of monopoly to transform the Bank from an establishment of credit, which it ought an establishment of credit, which it ought to be, to a simple regulator of the circu-lation. But, then, why hold the issue of notes under guardianship? Why not leave the Bank free to adjust at its own will the proportion of its metallic reserve to its circulation?"

There are no sound reasons, based in logic and common sense, why legislation should interfere with banking freedom in any matter of the kind. M. Beaureward cites facts which have a powerful bearing upon the case. He shows that between 1882 and 1892, when the Bank of France was limited to a note issue of three thousand five hundred millions of francs (\$700,000,000), it added five hundred and fifty-eight millions of francs (\$111,000,000) to its issue of notes, but one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine millions of one hundred and sixty-nine millions of the most of them—to have a good the table which follows we have taken of which one thousand and fifty-six millions of francs (\$211,000,000) were gold, while only one hundred and fourteen millions of francs (\$23,000,000) were silver. Until the Bank had reached the limit of its note issue it was of course doing business without any restraint at all. It was practically a free bank. Now, while it was banking as a free bank, it added more than two dollars of coin to its reserve for every dollar of paper that it issued, and of that addition \$211,000,000 were gold, while only \$23,000,000 Were silver, and that in France, to which all the free silver men point as a silver country. These facts present an argument for leaving banking to itself as all other businesses are left to themselves,

We find in these facts, and in M. Beauregard's whole paper, powerful reasons why the tax of 10 per cent. on the issues of State banks should be repealed. This tax makes it impossible for men who dwell at a distance from the national banks to make any use whatever of their credit. They cannot borrow from the national banks, because these are all located in the cities-the commercial centres-and those who manage them have no personal acquaintance with the farmers living in the country. They will therefore make them no loans. What the farmers want is an opportunity to establish their own banks of issue, which will furnish them with a currency by which tney can effect their exchanges amongst themselves, the currency redeemable, of course, always in coin, on demand. The national banks may be a blessng to commercial centres. We shall not deny that But the National Bank act, in restricting all bank issues to those banks, and denying the right to issue to any other banks. has been, in our opinion, the curse of the day and the cause of all the financial dis-tress of the country.

that is simply overwhelming.

THE PHILLIPS BROOKS MEMORIAL MEETING.

That was a glorious tribute to a Christian man which occurred in New York last Thursday night, when men of all creeds assembled in Carnegie Music Hall to pay honor to the memory of Phillips Brooks. The assembly was as diverse in creed as were the men who "at the first day of Pentecost heard every man in his own tongue as the Spirit gave them utterance." "On the platform were assembled teachers and preachers of every religious denomination-Roman Catholic and Protestant, Hebrew and Gentile. Presbyterian and Episcopalian, Baptist and Methodist, High Church and Low Church, orthodox and heterodox, heretic and heresy hunter"-all for the time forgot social distinction and differences of creed in their common desire to do honor to one whose glory was that he was counted worthy to be a prescner of the

pel of Christ Jesus. Such a tribute on this if ever on

has never been surpassed It enlarges the heart, expands the mind.

broadens the charity and sweetens the life of any man to contemplate the possibilities which are suggested by such a union of men so widely differing in creed, and whose predecessors but a few centuries ago would have been engaged rather in missions of hate than in works of love for each other.

The man who could bring such an assemblage in harmonious accord must have possessed a power beyond that of the sectarian.

Bishop Brooks, although a typical New Englander, studied his theology in the Episcopal Seminary near Alexandria, Va. He met there representative Southern gentlemen, for whom he formed an attachment that was not impaired by the war, and for whom and for his sima mater he maintained a continuous affection to his death.

The simplicity of his character was unaffected by the great distinction he attained both at home and abroad-for he preached to Queen Victoria and her court as to his own congregation-and his incessant desire was to let the Word of Truth and the blessed Gospel have

It is impossible in this article to even suggest the evidences of the greatness of his soul or to give the scope of his

beneficent influence. Two leading truths, however, stand out as monuments not made by hands to his honor: He united in the bonds of brotherly love men of the most widely differing faith, while all his powers were exerted for the glory of God and the good of his fellow-man through the might of Jesus Christ his Lord.

To a good part of mankind the philosophy of life is covered by the homely phrase, "Root pig or die!" Another portion content themselves with the idea that the world owes them a living. And both of these are willing to take it as the chief end of man to have a good time. The goodness of the time depends, of course, upon the nature of the animal. If the chief use and market of the time is but to eat and sleep and gather gear it is not easy to see how man is as dignified and honorable as a benst. The beast fulfills the purposes of his creation and makes the very best of life. The man neglects or degrades the best parts of his nature, enjoys only the pleasures of the brute, dishonors himself and falls below and behind the brute in having a good time. His intelligence and higher possibilities magnify his brutishness. Conscious manhood and conscious dignity are the first instincts of our being, and the first, the last, the highest business of life is to know what we are and what is our business here. From Heaven came the order, "Know thyself," and from Heaven comes the great privilege of recognizing in ourselves the image of Delty. We are divine or diabolic; we can't be mere feeders-brutes. Among the heathen the highest thoughts were about virtue-that is the abstract idea or very essence of manhood and its realization. A lot of fools called themselves scholiasts or schoolmen, exalted the intellect, spent their time in weaving spider webs out of the material of thought, or in an intellectual way making lace or carving out Chinese puzzles, wonderful for workmanship and uselessness-elaborate toys. The inhabitants of Laputa were of that sort. And they have many a follower now-social, political, metaphysical, philosophical. Their "dem total" was to make life a vapor. The epicureans were practical and sensible. They saw man capable of great development and time. But they worked in a dignified way, and looked for pleasure in the way of virtue and temperance. They kept the fig tree and ate of the fruit thereof. But it was a mortal man, and not an immortal soul, that they dealt with. Their men and their pleasures were "a moment white, then lost forever."

The stoics were of another and higher sort. They recognized the divine in man in adaptations, in cravings, in qualities, in aspirations, in ideals, in mysterious instincts, but all out of place, all distorted, all unsatisfied. For ideal manhood he was born-for that, but without it. Then, the highest duty of the poor exile was to endure. Yet with them there was no higher business for life than human, moral sculpture-to reproduce in their own nature the lost or cherished ideal. It was enough to reach that at any cost. To be a true and virtuous man and bear any fate was their best; and to this end a high self-discipline was exercised. It gave an interest, an occupation, a dignity to life. It was, and is, and ever will be, a high honor to be a man-esse non videri. It was, and is, and ever will be, a shame to be an apology for one.

Christianity is not epicureanism or aestheticism or stoicism-it is life. It again proclaims man as lord of creation; in action like an angel and in apprehension like a god. It makes all creation, the brave o'erhanging firmament that it calls Heaven, before his Heaven-directed brow for his contemplation, his easy, pleasant, hopeful study, and the earth and all that is on it for his comfort and development. The whole world it makes the beautiful nursery of the immortal. In its teachings man is divine. It adopts the stoic's teaching: "Nati sumus ad hoc, sed absque hoc." And the whole business of the Christian life is to regain the lost image and re-establish the kingdom of Heaven within. It accepts the stoic's conditions of hard service; life as a school, a place for discipline, God-sent and self imposed. But it makes it all under the Father's sympathetic eye, full of high and loving comforts and full of the

hope of a blissful immortality. The problem of life is not to accumulate a fortune or achieve place or notoriety. but preserving whole the dignity of man. So to pass through things temporal is not to lose the things eternal, and to leave a

name identified with good sense, with character, with kindliness, animating and inspiring.

The Bank of France and Its Note Issue, (Translated from Le Monde Economique.)

The Bank of France has just escaped a real danger. Our readers know that in these last weeks the issue of bank notes having taken a rapid start, our great national establishment has found it impossible to continue to transact its business with notes. The limit that the law has put on it (2,20,20,20) france) has her readed. It was account that the chamber of a State bank to that of a state bank to the continue to transact its business with notes. The limit that the state of a state bank to that of a state bank to the continue to transact its a state bank to the continue to transact its a state bank to the continue to transact its a state bank to the continue to transact its a state bank to the continue to transact its a state bank to the continue to transact its a state bank to the continue to transact its a state bank to the continue to transact its and the continue to transact its and the continue tor

pay out metallic money. Seventson millions of gold went out thus in one week from the vaults of the bank (from the 5th to the 12th of January), and the balance sheet that we publish to-day shows a new loss of gold still more considerable. This is not the first time that the Bank of France has found itself pushed to the limit of its right of emission. Twice already since 1873 the same thing has happened. This is, moreover, the lot of all banks of issue whose circulation is limited. In England, where a figure has been flaed beyond which every note issued must be covered by gold, many cries have taken place, and each time it has been necessary to make an exception from the rule by removing the limit, only to re-esrule by removing the limit, only to re-es-tablish it afterward.

The truth is that our actual system is bad and ought to be suppressed. It is in the highest degree illogical to affirm by a

law that French commerce shall never want more that three and a-half millards of bank notes. Before 1879 the Bank of France was free to extend its circulation at will. The precautions taken to secure its gold management have appeared suffl clent to prevent abuses, and in fact these abuses have never existed. We see no reason why a rule which was formerly excellent should be bad to-day. It should be observed, without doubt.

It should be observed, without doubt, that the situation has been profoundly changed since 1870. Before the war, in fact, the bank note was not legal tender; to-day, on the contrary, every debtor can force it upon his creditor in payment of its nominal value. Nothing more true; but legal tender is nothing but a word, since it is useless. It is not a real advantage to the bank, for the excellent reason that its notes are at a premium, so that nobody thinks of refusing them. It is odd enough to see it made a matter of re-proach to the bank to-day, as an extraorwhich is the bank to day, as an extraordinary privilege—this legal tender quality which it has not asked for, and which has been in some sort imposed upon it. The details of our contemporary history are quickly forgotten, and nobody seems longer to remember the circumstances in which the local tender quality of the which the legal tender quality of the

It was after the war. It had to do with the termination of the suspension of specie payment, thanks to which the bank had been alle to advance to the State mearly two milliards. The reimbursements already made, and those about to be enabled France to prepare at short rotice for the resumption of specie paynotice for the resumption of specie pay-ments. But in putting an end to the sus-pension it was decided to maintain the legal tender. Now, this decision was taken not at all in the interest of the bank, but altogether for the convenience of the public. My distinguished predecessor in the chair of the Faculty of Lux, M. Batthe chair of the Faculty of Law, M. Bat-bie, who in his quality of economist fol-lowed closely, in the Senate, the study of this question, told me that the commis-sion had been surprised by the innumera-ble demands that had reached it, en anat-ing from business menespecially notaries, begging them to maintain the legal ten-der of the bank-note. Obliged often to carry important sums to make payments, they felt, more than others, the adv inthey felt, more than others, the advintages of a non-tumbrous paper, eighty-eight grammes of which represent 50,000 francs, while the same sum in gold would weigh sixteen and one-tenth kilogrammes and in silver 25) kilogrammes. Now, at this period the bank note was not yet accepted in the country districts as it is accepted in the country districts as it is to-day. The legal tender enabled them to overcome the resistance born of an ignorant mistrust. Such is no longer the case. All France has accustomed itself to the bank note. Nobody would think of refusing it, and it may without ex-aggregation be asserted that legal tender aggeration be asserted that legal tender is of no further use. Keeping up, by way of compensation, a restriction as dangerous as it is illogical, is making both bank and public pay dear for a purely fluorey privilege. The chiefs of anti-liberal radicalism, it

is true, exclaim that in suppressing this limitation he would play into the hands of the great capitalists. Rothschild, it appears, lays siege to the vaults of the Bank of France. He wishes to possess himself of our gold and send it away to foreign countries. To allow the bank to augment the number of its circulating notes is to deliver our gold to Rothschild. But they have, up to this time, com-pletely forgotten to tell us by what ma-chinery this phenomenon would be pro-duced.

To create bank notes is not to lose one's To create bank notes is not to lose one's gold; It is, on the contrary, to put us in the way of not paying out specie; it is even the best means of attracting it. This is so true that during the past ten years the development of the fiduciary circulation has been constantly accompanied by an increase of the metallic reserve, and especially of the sold reserve.

882 to 1893.	in mill	ions of f	ranes:	
	MET / L	L C BESEL	EVE.	
Intes.	Goft.	Silver.	Total. Circuen.	
882	645	1.150	1.799	2.881
883	954	1.082	2.037	2.858
884	950	996	1.916	8.101
885		1.028	2.023	2.977
886		1.082	2.233	2.913
887		1.138	2.365	2.858
588		1.186	2.287	2.839
889		1.225	2.230	2.765
890		1.242	2.503	3.155
891		1.240	2.361	3.186
892		1.248	2.588	3.161
893	1.704	1.264	2.968	3,439

There is no danger, then, of seeing th Bank of France abuse the issue of notes. We think even that we have a better right to regret that it has not issued more. An eminent publicist, whose opinion has been cited before the chamber, thinks that the ideal condition would be that every note should be covered by an equal sum of deposited coin. "Those who equal sum of deposited coin. "Those who don't understand this," he assures us, "are behind the times." I am, then, behind the times, for if I perceive certain advantages resulting from the actual situation (and notably the relative fixity of the rates of discount), it still a per actual a person to me to actual a person to the total countries are to actual a person to the total countries are to actual a person to the total countries are to actual actual to the total countries are to actual actual to the total countries are to actual actual to the total countries are to actual to a seems to me to entail a very grave in-convenience. The public, in fact, does not receive from the bank all the sernot receive from the bank all the services that it might render. Limiting its chief function, to supply notes to take the place of gold and silver in the circulation of the bank does not furnish to industry and to commerce the resources in the form of credit that they would find in a few less carbolishment, which find in an issuing establishment which should apply itself largely to discount and advance of all kinds. It is, however, the inevitable effect of monopoly to trans-form the bank from an establishment of credit, which it ought to be, to a simple regulator of the circulation. But then, why hold the issue of notes

under guardianship? Why not leave the bank free to adjust at its own will the proportion of its metallic reserve to the circulation? This freedom would not present any inconvenience; it would have the advartage of shielding commerce from anxieties and embarrassments, and it would prevent exposing the destinies of the bank too often to the chances of

In exchange for the newly granted right raise its circulation to four milliards, did not the chamber just miss imposing upon the bark the obligation to maintain, under no matter what circumstances, its under no matter what circumstances, its gold reserve at one and one half milliards? That would have been to discredit the note, since its redemption would have become uncertain. It would have been to render auspension inevitable the day that the gold reserve should fall to the foreseen limit, and who could affirm that this day might not be near? In 1889 the bank had in gold only 1,005,000 france, while in 1887 it had pos-000,000 francs, while in 1887 it had pos-sessed 1,227,000,000 francs, and even in

Let it avoid compromising by too hasty decisions the results actually gained. PAUL BEAUREGARD.

Why No Gold Exports This Week? Editor Times:

Is it because, having paid our debts, Europe can demand no more gold? Or because, no longer slarmed, Europe has ceased "scuttling?"

Or because Europe, seeing that we (not she) were alarmed, and that further gold exports just now would probably precip-itate a disastrous panic, refrained in her

own interest?

European interests in the United States are so vast, Europe is selfishly committed to avert a change of standard, and, therefore, so long as Europe and the United States are so mutually dependent we may rather expect Europe's co-operation to postpone the evils of the Sherman bill than her doing anything to endanger our gold standard. If Europe had been ill-discoved, she had only to exact a few disposed, she had only to exact a few more millions this week and her work would have been effectually done.

The many interests involved, both at home and abroad, are as yet strong enough to prevent any very serious com-plication from the Sherman law. The Times, however, may enlighten us. B.

Property Transfers.

Richmond—Ella W. and Florence C. Briggs to John G. Eppes, 21 feet on west side Twenty-seventh street between Broad and Marshall, \$2,450.

Philip Gibson to Jane C. Meade, Il feet on east side Third street between Csry and Canal \$2,770.

and Canal, \$2,770. Same to Benjamin B. Valentine, 21 feet on Third street southeast corner Cary, \$2,770.

gerra.

George C. Guvernator, John D. Doyle, and Ernest Myer to Peter Stumpf Brewing Company, real estate bounded by Clay, Marshall, Norton and Harrison streets, 1831-8 feet on Harrison street southeast corner Clay, and 84 feet on Marshall east side Harrison street near Marshall, machinery, fixtures, &c., subject to deed of

machinery, fixtures, &c., subject to deed of trust, and personalty, \$5.

William B. Newell to George Hundertmark, 21 feet on north side Floyd avenue between Linden and Beech, subject to deed of trust of \$2,000, \$5,000.

A. W. Patterson, special commissioner, to Joseph Vonderlehr, 25 2 1-2-12 feet on north side Main street between Morris

and Short, \$2,200.

H. A. Tupper, Jr., trustee, to Annie G. and Mary C. Tupper, 30 feet on Grace street northeast corner Ryland, \$5.

Henrico-Highland Park Company to C. Maxwell lots 12 and 13 in square 10. Same to J. C. Williams, lots 7 and 8 in square 17, \$2,550.

The Ninth of April, 1865, It is a nation's death cry; yes, the agony

is past. The stoutest race that ever fought, today hath fought its last; Aye! start and shudder, well thou may'st, well veil thy weeping eyes; England, may God forgive thy part-man

Aye, shudder at that cry that speaks
the South's supreme despair—
Thou that could save and saved'st not that would, yet did not dare; Thou that had st might to aid the right and heart to brook the wrong, Weak words of comfort for the weak, strong hands to help the strong.

That land, the garden of thy wealth, one haggard waste appears—
The ashes of her sunny homes are slaked

in patriot tears—
Tears for the slain who Gled in value for freedom on the field—
Tears, tears of bitter arguish still for those who live to yield. The cannon of his country pealed Stuart's

funeral knell, His soldiers' cheers rang in his ears as Stonewall Jackson fell, Onward o'er gallant Ashby's grave swept war's successful tide.

And Southern hopes were living yet when Polk and Morgan died.

But he, the leader, on whose words those captains loved to wait.

The noblest, bravest, best of all, hath found a harder fate:
Unscathed by shot and steel he passed o'er many a desperate field.
Oh, God! that he hath lived so long, and

only lived to yield! Along the war-worn, wasted ranks that loved him to the last,
With saddened face and weary pace the
vanquished chieftain passed, ir own hard lot the me felt what his must be, Their own h

What thoughts in that dark hour must wring the heart of General Lee. The manly cheek with test stately head was bow'd.

As, breaking from their shattered ranks, around his steed they crowd;

around his steed they crowd; The manly cheek with tears was wet-the "I did my best for you"—'twas all those trembling lips could say— Ah! happy those whom death hath spared

anguish of to-day. Weep on, Virginia! weep these lives given to thy cause in vain—
The sons who live to wear once more the
Union's galling chain—
The homes whose light is quench'd for

aye-the graves without a stone-The folded flag-the broken sword-the hope forever flown. Yet raise thy head, fair land, thy dead

died bravely for the right-folded flag is stainless still-the broken sword is bright; No blot is on thy record found-no treason soils thy fame! Weep thou thy dead-with cover'd head

we mourn our England's shame.
-PERCY GREG. Dorset Hall, Surrey, 1865



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

and soldier, came out of the War greatly in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with Concumption. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by ring veristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

LOST AND FOUND.

L OST-A GOLD PIN, MASONIC AND ODD-FELLOWS combined, between Fourteenth and Main Foushee and Broad Finder will please return to 14 EAST BROAD and receive reward. fel9-it*





11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 20, 1893.

The loom exhibition will be here a part of this week only. Thousands have enjoyed the object lesson-have you? Man, woman and child find equal pleasure in seeing the wonderful Jacquard machine create the intricate patterns. It almost seems to think! But its brain is paste-board-at least, the controlling power over the myriad stitches are strips of perforated paste-board. 4,200 strips to carry one pattern! Plenty of opportunity to find out the "how" of it. But If you're wearing a watch don't stand closer than a couple of feet to the electric motor. Once in the space affected by the current—the electric field-your watch is in danger of becoming magnetized. That

marker for Father Time. The creations of these wondrous looms are piled everywhere. No longer a luxury, the Turkish Towel is within the reach of everybody. The modest water absorber costs 5c or 8, 11, 121/2c; the dainty-patterned may cost you \$1. My lady's

leads to capers unbecoming a



without bath robe, slippers and a supply of these towels. The robes costs \$2.50 to \$10; washes without harm; takes no ironing, and wears better

iness of coloring is geta-The bath outfits-robe, slippers and towels to match-form a gift

most acceptable to any gentleman. The nursery, too, is blessed by the advent of the Turkish Towel. There's no other equal showing of Turkish Towels in all the South; no matching of our prices-we'll have fewer sorts after the exhibition closes, so buy now.

The confidence that spring is near pervades the MILLINERY department. No formal opening to invite you to; but early breaths from Paris and New York regale the visitor. A quiet, delightful time to come and consult us about spring headwear. A score or two have dropped in daily since Thursday. "Miss Webb is home from New York."

Take Elevator. It's one of the charms of womanhood-the best type of womanhood-to be her own sweet self. It's one of her weaknesses to feel upset by meeting herself at every corner-you don't want your dearest friend to have a dress just like yours; while to see it copied on one devoid of form or beauty is shocking; simply shocking. Let us solve your troubles. Here're hundreds of the latest imported novelties for Spring Dresses in DRESS LENGTHS-no two alike. The price \$10 or \$40. To buy in New York makes you no more exclusive, but you'll be charged 15 to 20 per cent. more for the identical goods there than here.

Never have early spring offerings been more charming. Here are scores of beauties-and there's not a weak point in the stock. The lines are complete in color, variety and excellence be the price 25c a yard or \$1.20. Novelties in silk and mohair

\$2.98 a yard. The spring broadcloths are offered

in two grades, 52 and 54-inch, 85c and \$1.18. Main Aisle.

What's the charm of these handwoven Japanese SILKS? Don't know? Neither do the makers of "India" and "Japanese" silks elsewhere seem to know---at least they don't catch it. The real, don't crush; nothing seems to change their beauty---and they're full of beauty. Last year \$1; to-day 73c. 26 inches wide.

New Wash China Silks are ready-the designs are woven in-not printed. 22 inch, 50c. These "Indias" never saw India; some

are American; some French; all pretty and worthy at their prices-29c and A heavier silk wanted? Here are the Twilled Indias. Light and dark. 98c. A line of blacks and whites, too. 42c

to \$1.

These are Simon-pure, hand-made,
Japanese silks—the designing befitting royal station—hence proper for
the peerless American girl. Pretty
for Empire gowns. \$1 and \$1.20.

Been out of these for six weeks—Black
Bengaline from Guinet of Lyons.
Here again. The equal of any \$1.75
offering. These \$1.25.

Grenadines and Hernanis are asking notice, too.

THE COHEN CO. | 15 west Broad.

THE COHEN CO.

STOCKINGS, boiled dye; colors and black, of the \$2.40 quality are on sale to-day at \$1.25. There are other hosiery attractions, as well. East Aisle.

The charm of the Big Store is not all in the prices, though that were enough. It's the ampleness of stocks; the lavish preparation that pleases. Evidenced again in BLACK SATTEENS. Case after case has come---several of them filled with these two sorts:

That 26 inch at 14c which is a 25c value in all but width.

And this 29 inch at 19c which is a big quarter's worth anywhere, Henrietta finish; perfect black. 19c.

And that picture hasn't one of these worthy heighteners---Black Satteens at 121/2, 29, 35 and 371/2c. But they're ready for you.

A rose by any other name-Satteens as Satin Cachmires—as sweet. Truly sweeter; for these are wonderfully pretty effects in color printing. Il Then here are Satteens at 1216c

and 163/3 and 35c and--but no matter. Here're two charming cottons,

for little money:

light designs. The flowerets are as dainty as some old-fashioned silk. 28 1-2 in., 12 1-2c.

It shows the way the seasons lap

in one breath, but here's an inducement big enough to make the matter interesting:

Any winter dress half price; some, where there's several of a sort, less than half. And there is not such a great difference between winter and spring dresses, either. The Spring Suits are ready.

Quite decided novelties, some of them. The prices \$20 to \$34.

London Tailor-Made Suits, \$18. Eton Suits, "mutton-leg" sleeves, 13. Others, with no sleeves at all, \$8.50. Blazer Suits, \$4.88 and \$9.50.

ers? Triple capes; edged with braid. \$4.88. Several colors. Take Elevator.

How's the COFFEE this morning? If it isn't good, don't fuss, but come buy a scientific sort of a COFFEE POT that's simplicity itself. Good coffee every time; perfect, if you use the coffee we sell. The exhibit continues this week. "The Times" misread our copy in yesterday's advertisement.

Wash-day suggests laundry helps, If you haven't a Laundry Basket look at these. Rattan; protected bottoms. 75c.

Clothes Horse, three fold, 60c. Wash Bollers, been 69, 78 and 89c; any for 50c.

We've grouped three styles of glass water Pitchers. Any 200, and all worth more.

Pretty Pickle Dishes, 5c. Glass Molasses Cups, spring tops, 5c. Sewing Lamps, complete, 15 inches to top of chimney. Upton burner, 25c. 50 dozen Thin Goblets, very desirable, to go at \$1.96 a dozen.

gold, 63 inches high, \$4.50. 56-piece Tea Sets, gold banded and deco-

Here are four CUSPIDOR sav-

Quite pretty, hand-painted, 25c. Dark Blue Porcelain, 25c. French, hand-painted, 46c. French, hand-painted, 50c to close.

We have maybe 50 Carriage WHIPS that will be closed at 250 your choice. They've been 500 to

PICTURE FRAMES

Pictures. &c.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT. Too Many Goods. Reduced Way Down.

It will pay you to buy now.

Sol J. Binswanger,

THE ART SUPPLIES. 213 E. Broad Street.



Call and see the FINEST WHEELS ever chibited in the city. Wheels guaranteed for Road Riding. Weight 2s pounds. Bargains in shop-worn wheels preparatory to removing. Walter C. Mercer, 10 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

VIOLETS, SWEET VIOLETS,

In great plenty. Large assortment of other cut flowers, plants, &c. Also funeral decorations at the most reasonable prices at the

taken when getable. Pure silk RICHMOND FLORAL COMPANY,

Canton Cloth-prospective flowers on perspective bits of foliage 31 in., 12 1-2c.

Llama Cloth. This in both dark and

Rear of Main Alsle.

to offer winter and spring garments

Empire Cape Suits-triple capes. In cheviot and serge, \$10.50 and \$12.50.

Have you seen the Spring Reef-

Japanese Screens in black and

rated in colors, \$4.50.

THE COHEN CO.